

SUBSIDY BILL IN THE SENATE

Made Unfinished Business of That Body.

FRYE TAKES FLOOR

He Opened the Discussion on His Pet Measure.

SHORT SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The Real Work Begins To-Day When Consideration of the Army Reorganization Bill Will Be Taken Up—Measure Introduced Yesterday Is Root Amendment.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The program of the Senate leaders for a business session was taken up in earnest to-day and material progress was made. What is popularly known as the Ship Subsidy bill was made the unfinished business of the Senate instead of the Spooner Philippine measure, and the discussion of it was opened by Mr. Frye, of Maine, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, from which the measure was reported.

Mr. Allison, presented the credentials of Jonathan Wendell, of Iowa, Mr. Dilliver, of Iowa, Mr. Allison presented himself at the desk where the oath of office was administered to him by President pro tem Frye.

Among the bills passed were the following:
To authorize the use of depositions before a court in certain cases, with an amendment restricting its operation to depositions taken at the instance of the accused; to authorize Captain N. B. Brooks, superintendent of foreign mails, to accept the decorations of the Red Eagle of the third class, from the Emperor of Germany; to authorize Hon. George D. McKeljohn to accept a decoration of Chevalier of the first class, from the Government of Sweden and Norway; to encourage the holding of an interstate and county exposition in Charleston, S. C., in 1901. The measure appropriates \$250,000 and admits exhibits free of duty.

When the unfinished business known as the Spooner Philippine bill was taken up, Mr. Frye having previously yielded the gavel to Senator Gallinger, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Ship Subsidy bill.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, demanded the yeas and nays upon the motion. It prevailed 38 to 20, as follows:
Yeas—Adair, Allison, Baker, Bard, Beveridge, Carter, Clark, Culom, Dilliver, Ekins, Farnham, Frazier, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Harbo, Hawley, Hoar, Keam, Lodge, McCann, McCumber, Perkins, Mason, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Connecticut), Platt (New York), Quarles, Scott, Sewall, Stewart, Thurston, Watson, Wolcott.

Nays—Cameron, Berry, Butler, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Harris, Heffield, Jones (Arkansas), Kenny, Lindsay, Morgan, Pettigrew, Pettus, Sullivan, Tallaferro, Teller, Tilden, Vest.

MR. FRYE'S ARGUMENT.
Mr. Frye then addressed the Senate. He said that with a boundless sea coast, unparalleled and unapproachable natural resources, ship-builders the equal of any in the world, the greatest exports in the world, and every other argument in our favor, the United States had permitted its commercial rivals to seize the pathways of commerce and hold them practically to the exclusion of this country.

Each year of all the enormous exports and imports of the United States only nine per cent. was carried in American bottoms.

Last year, Mr. Frye said, the United States paid to foreign nations, principally Great Britain and Germany, \$50,000 a day for carrying trade work for this country.

"The world," Mr. Frye declared, "is entered upon a fierce and strenuous conflict. It is a struggle for the mastery of the seas. Each nation is seeking the advantage of its rivals in this conflict and is pressing forward to gain that advantage. Most of the foreign nations are looking to the United States for the East. Russia, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and Germany are paying an aggregate of \$5,000,000 per year in subsidies for the carrying ships of the Eastern trade.

He pointed out that under present conditions it costs the United States from 40 to 80 per cent. more, principally in wages and food, to operate its ships than that cost Great Britain, and about 80 per cent. more than it costs Norway, and yet the United States is forced to compete with such a handicap with the countries that have no such handicap.

He had been charged by his wife with having beaten and otherwise cruelly treated her. Baroff was called by the name of H. M. Smith, while Mr. F. Maury represented Mrs. Baroff. The case had been continued over from last week, at which time only evidence for the prosecution had been heard, all of which tended to show that Mrs. Baroff had a good case.

But the evidence for the defense was convincing, and showed that Mrs. Baroff was of a highly excitable temper, and that she had done many things to wrong her husband, who, it was shown, had put up with much and tried to keep their little family quarrels from the public eye.

Many witnesses testified to the many apparently causeless outbreaks on the part of Mrs. Baroff, who, when called by name, she stated that Mr. Baroff controlled himself, under the circumstances, in a remarkably cool manner. Mr. Baroff, while on the stand, related many instances of unprovoked displays of temper on the part of his wife, and while the crowd that had gathered to hear the case sympathized deeply with Mrs. Baroff in her position, the sympathy that had gone out to her so unanimously at the first hearing had melted, and Mr. Baroff was not censured as he had been.

In disposing of the case, Justice Crutchfield said that his sympathy was with the woman, but the evidence was not sufficient to convict her of this crime.

Mr. Baroff said he would care for the child and do all he could to take care of his wife, but that he could never again live with her.

Smallpox in the Mountains.
(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
LURAY, VA., Dec. 4.—There are seven cases of smallpox in the family of a colored man named Waters, who lives in the Massanutten Mountains, about our west of the Shenandoah River. Rigid quarantine measures have been adopted, and the county Health Board has been notified to keep the disease out of the locality in which it originated.

The disease is of a mild type, so far as developed.

In the House.
(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The session of the House to-day was brief. The real

work began to-day when consideration of the Army Reorganization bill will be taken up—Measure introduced yesterday is root amendment.

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TRACON CO. WINS ITS FIGHT

Its Cars May Run on Main Street Tracks.

ALDERMEN CONCUR.

Ordinance Granting the Right is Adopted by a Vote of 11 to 5.

MATTER IS NOT DEBATED.

Board Felt That It Was Sufficiently Enlightened, and a Call of the Roll Was Promptly Ordered. Interference Will Be Invoked in the Courts.

The Board of Aldermen last night, by a vote of eleven to five, concurred in the ordinance adopted by the Common Council a week ago, granting to the Richmond Traction Company the right to operate cars on the Main-Street tracks of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company. The session was devoid of features of incident. About one hundred outsiders were on hand to witness the proceedings, but there was no disturbance, no demonstration, and, aside from a little applause and some congratulations at the close of the session, one could not have detected that anything unusual was going on.

The Board met at 8:20 o'clock. Aldermen Burton and Seay were reported absent on account of sickness, and those present were: President Turpin and Messrs. Allen, Bahen, Beck, Donahue, Drewry, Ferriter, Gordon, King, Lawler, Mann, Mosby, Seay, Thomason, Whitte, and Wood.

Clerk August then read the request for a call for the meeting, which was signed by Messrs. E. B. Thomason, James Bahen, M. P. Seay, and others, and also read the call. The ordinance giving the Richmond Traction Company the right to operate cars upon the tracks of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company on Main Street, between First and Eighteenth Streets, etc., was reported.

The clerk then read the ordinance with which the Richmond public is familiar.

ORDINANCE IS LEGAL.
City Attorney Pollard, in compliance with a request from President Turpin, submitted a written opinion as to the legality of the ordinance. Mr. Pollard said that the city could, in his opinion, enforce the ordinance, and that it was legal as it affected or related to either company or bore upon the ordinances granting to these two companies the right to use the streets of the city.

When the opinion of the City Attorney had been read, President Turpin said: "Gentlemen, are you ready for the question?"

"Question," was the reply from several Aldermen.

After a moment's pause, the clerk was directed to call the roll.

THE RECORDED VOTE.
Clerk August called the roll and the vote resulted as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Donahue, Drewry, Ferriter, Gordon, Lawler, Mosby, Seay, Thomason, Wood, President Turpin.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Bahen, King, Mann and Whitte.

"I move we adjourn," said Mr. King, laconically, and the great street-car fight was at an end.

His argument in certain quarters that the Richmond Passenger and Power Company will at once apply to the courts to pass upon the equity of the questions involved in the ordinance granted the Traction Company, and asking for a temporary injunction restraining the company from connecting its tracks with those of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company on Main Street.

MR. BAROFF WAS EXONERATED

Evidence Did Not Sustain the Charge of Cruelty His Wife.

Mr. J. H. Baroff, the young Fulton merchant, was exonerated in the Police Court yesterday afternoon, after an exhaustive hearing of evidence in the charge against him.

He had been charged by his wife with having beaten and otherwise cruelly treated her. Baroff was called by the name of H. M. Smith, while Mr. F. Maury represented Mrs. Baroff. The case had been continued over from last week, at which time only evidence for the prosecution had been heard, all of which tended to show that Mrs. Baroff had a good case.

But the evidence for the defense was convincing, and showed that Mrs. Baroff was of a highly excitable temper, and that she had done many things to wrong her husband, who, it was shown, had put up with much and tried to keep their little family quarrels from the public eye.

Many witnesses testified to the many apparently causeless outbreaks on the part of Mrs. Baroff, who, when called by name, she stated that Mr. Baroff controlled himself, under the circumstances, in a remarkably cool manner. Mr. Baroff, while on the stand, related many instances of unprovoked displays of temper on the part of his wife, and while the crowd that had gathered to hear the case sympathized deeply with Mrs. Baroff in her position, the sympathy that had gone out to her so unanimously at the first hearing had melted, and Mr. Baroff was not censured as he had been.

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NICARAGUA ROUTE GREATLY FAVORED

Report of Canal Commission Unanimous.

ESTIMATE OF COST.

Over Two Hundred Million Dollars Required for Waterway.

IN EXCESS OF FORMER ESTIMATES

This Is Due to Increased Dimensions and Other Features Not Heretofore Considered—Depth of 35 Feet, Bottom Width of 150 Feet Determined Upon.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, submitted by the President to Congress to-day, gives as the unanimous conclusion of that body that "the most practicable and feasible route for an Isthmian Canal under the control, management and ownership of the United States is that known as the Nicaragua route."

The commission estimates the cost of this route at \$250,000,000. This estimate is much in excess of any heretofore made, and is due to increased dimensions and other features not heretofore considered.

The commission also estimates the cost of a canal by the Panama route at \$122,325,375 according to one route, or \$158,787,888 according to another route. As between the Nicaragua and Panama route the commission sums up a number of advantages favorable to the former.

It states also that under the concession given by the Government of Colombia to the Panama Canal Company, that Government is not free to grant the necessary rights to the United States except upon conditions made by the company.

IN GOOD SHAPE.
Along the Nicaragua route it was found that the short section of partially completed canal is perhaps in as good shape to-day as it was when the work was stopped. The buildings, however, are all rotten and the dredges, boats, etc., are worthless.

The commission visited President Zelaya and other leading officials of Nicaragua and found them greatly interested in the project. The occupation of their territory by the United States for the canal proposed did not seem to be regarded as a disadvantage, provided the sovereignty of the republic was respected.

Along the Panama route the commission found a large force of workmen engaged in the work, and a large number of ships, according to the Panama Company. The canal had been opened to some extent at both ends.

No notice should be given to the plant now at the mouth of the river. A visit was made to the President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, and his Cabinet, and a strong sentiment found to exist for an American canal along the Nicaragua route.

Trips were also made along the Darien route.

THE DIMENSIONS.
The commission having in mind the increasing size of ocean-going vessels, it was determined to fix upon a depth of 35 feet at mean low water and a bottom width of 150 feet, with some increase of dimensions at certain points. These dimensions are larger than those proposed for any previous canal scheme. A width of 150 feet will allow all but the very largest ships to pass each other in the canal, while the locks will be of a size to permit even the largest ships to be maneuvered. The size of locks is 750 feet length, 84 feet width, in clear water, with a depth of 35 feet.

The Nicaragua route adopted follows essentially the lines laid down by the Nicaragua Canal Commission in its report of 1897-'99. It begins near Greytown, on the Atlantic side, follows the San Juan River, enters Lake Nicaragua and terminates at Brito, on the Pacific side. The distance from ocean to ocean is about 185 miles. Plans are given for the great harbors required at Greytown and Brito. The most difficult engineering work is the dam across the San Juan River to regulate the water of the lake, on the construction of which almost largely the time required to build the canal.

EIGHT YEARS REQUIRED.
The commission says eight years would probably be a reasonable estimate for the time of building it. The first two years will be consumed in preparatory work and in opening a harbor at Brito. The work on the canal should be commenced immediately thereafter, the time required for completing the entire work would be about ten years.

The commission then submitted the following estimated cost on the Nicaragua route:

Eastern Division, (from Greytown to Boca San Carlos dam) \$22,920,000; Middle Division, (from Boca San Carlos dam to Las Lajas) \$25,425,000; Western Division, (from Las Lajas to Brito) \$158,655,000; Total, \$306,999,000. Engineering, police, sanitation and general contingencies, \$23,225,000. Aggregate, \$330,224,000.

This estimate provides for a double system of locks, but a single lockage system would reduce the cost \$19,675,000. Narrowing the bottom one-third will permit a further reduction of \$16,949,000. This would bring the estimated cost down to \$283,600,000.

PANAMA ROUTE.
Concerning the Panama route, the commission says its natural attraction lies in the combination of a very narrow isthmus, a short distance, and the fact that the work on the canal is in a very advanced stage. The estimated cost of construction totals \$115,818,316, while the engineering, police, sanitation, and general contingencies swell the aggregated estimate to \$143,423,316.

This estimate is capable of reduction to \$115,818,316 if single locks and a narrow bottom are adopted. An alternative estimate is submitted, based on having the Alhajuela dam built to impound the water of the upper Chagres. This estimate is \$125,875,000.

The commission reports that the value of the French work already done is estimated at \$33,844,623.

It is estimated that the tonnage that would use the canal will amount to 7,639,227 tons in 1908.

BENEFITS TO THIS COUNTRY.
The report says: "As compared with Europe, the United States will derive from the canal far greater benefits, both commercial and industrial, than it has ever derived from any other waterway. The canal will open up trade with the west coast of South America, which will rapidly increase, as will also the volume of trade with this country."

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THE INVASION OF ENGLAND EASY

General Mercier Causes a Sensation.

POSSIBILITY OF WAR.

France, He Declares, is the Equal of England.

LIKE THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES,

The Scheme, Declared the Frenchman, Could Be Held Over England's Head As a Menace—The Motion Declared Out Of Order Amid Wild Cheering.

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, Dec. 4.—General Mercier caused a deep sensation in the Senate to-day, during the debate on the naval bill, by pointing out the ease by which England could be invaded. He demanded that the Government introduce into the plans for mobilization of the army the navy methods for the rapid embarkation and disembarkation of an expeditionary corps.

The President, M. Fallieres, intervened, declaring that such proposals were out of order.

"In view of the possibility of war with Great Britain, the use of the army is not sufficiently taken into account. The times are not the same as they were a hundred years ago. Steam, the navy, the electric cable, the rapidity of the modern means of transport, the invasion of England much easier of solution. Moreover, England herself is no longer the same. The Transvaal war has shown that the British army, although brave, is not equal to the task of invading a powerful, but it has many coasts to defend."

ENGLAND'S EQUAL.
"France, therefore, is numerically England's equal at sea. England is the equal of France in the instruments of destruction. History furnishes many instances of mutiny in the English navy at the moment of battle. A landing in England is, therefore, not beyond realization. It is not only my opinion, but that also of high naval officers. The British Premier recently expressed significant fears; and if the principle of landing is admitted, the practical means of execution may be discussed."

"I venture to think that the work I prepared while commanding an army corps, could serve as a basis for such a project, which would be very easy to raise, and at this point protests were raised, and Mr. Fallieres declared General Mercier not to enter into the details of the scheme."

SWORD OF DAMOCLES.
General Mercier replied that the scheme could be held over the head of England, like the sword of Damocles, and he proposed a resolution that the Senate should invite the Government to consider immediate preparations for the mobilization of the army and navy in preparation for the rapid disembarkation of troops and the landing of an expeditionary corps.

Protests were raised from various benches and M. Delandussan, minister of the interior, declared that the Senate's ruling that the motion was out of order in the present debate, by declaring, amid cheers, that the Government could not possibly accept it.

CONSTITUTION FOR CUBA.

Centralization of Local Government The Question.

(By Associated Press.)
HAVANA, December 4.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention resumed its session to-day. The President, Don Manuel de Quesada, and the colored general, Morua, respectively.

General Rivera's proposed constitution provides for a President, a Senate, a House of Representatives, a governor for each of the provinces, a legislative body for each province, and one member of the House of Representatives for every thirty thousand inhabitants, with election by popular vote. His scheme called also for the election of three electors in each municipal district, whose duty it shall be to elect a legislative body of eleven for the province in which they reside. This legislative body shall elect the governor and four members of the Senate. Finally, the electors shall meet and choose the President, who must be a native Cuban. Candidates for Senatorial honors must have incomes of at least \$1,500 a year.

General Rivera's idea is to have the power vested in the central government, which would be virtually pledged to itself to one State government at yesterday's secret session.

Senator DeQuesada's proposal would centralize the Government in a President, Senate, House of Representatives elected by the people, suffrage being restricted to educational qualifications.

General Morua offered for approval the Constitution of the United States, with the exception that any one who fought in the war might be chosen President. His proposal leaves the question of an army and navy to be decided by Congress.

Senator Zayas offered a clause providing that a judicial body higher than the Supreme Court should be elected by popular vote, and providing that any official removed from office should have the right of appeal to this body.

Senator Ferrera submitted a general educational scheme.

FOUGHT DEWEY'S FORCES.

Boers Were Headed Off and Retired In Northeasterly Direction.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.—General Kitchener reports from South Africa that the mounted troops of General Knox were engaged all day long Sunday with part of General Dewet's forces north of Bethulie. The Boers were headed off and retired in a northeasterly direction.

ANGLOPHOBIC DEMONSTRATION.
(By Associated Press.)
COLOGNE, Dec. 4.—An Anglophobic demonstration took place to-day in front of the British Consulate here. Mounted police dispersed the rioters and arrested the leaders.

Sermons and ovals to Mr. Kruger planned by various societies, have been forbidden in the interest of public safety.

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DROPPED A MATCH IN KECK OF POWDER

Terrible Results of Little Boy's Play With Fire.

TWO WERE KILLED.

The Store Blown to Pieces and Scattered.

THE BODIES UNRECOGNIZABLE.

A Hoil of Money in the Storekeeper's Pocket, Made Up Just a Few Minutes Before the Explosion, Told the Time of the Accident—One Left Alive.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
WELDON, N. C., December 4.—Senator Ransom, who was here to-day from his home in Northampton, tells of a terrible explosion of powder in the store of M. T. Edwards, at Jackson, last night.

Edwards and his son were both instantly killed, and the store was blown to pieces and timbers scattered in every direction.

DROPPED MATCH IN KECK OF POWDER.
Mr. Edwards' little son, aged about six years, had been playing with the keg of powder, which was upon the counter. It is supposed that he struck a match and that it was in this way ignited.

The child was terribly mangled, and Mr. Edwards was blackened beyond recognition. In his pocket was a package of money and on the outside of the wrapper was "M. T. Edwards, \$31.00, December 3, 1900, 7 P. M."

The explosion occurred in three minutes after he had made up the package and put it in his pocket.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.
Another person who was in the store was blown a considerable distance, but is not seriously injured. Some of the heavy timbers were blown for a distance of one hundred yards or more.

The explosion is said to have been terrible. Glasses were broken in nearby houses and in some of them the owners rattled like it does during an earthquake.

HALIFAX COMMISSIONERS.
The Halifax county commissioners met to-day and reorganized. The new members of the board were sworn in. Mr. B. A. Pope was elected chairman; Hon. David Bell, of Enfield, was elected county attorney, and Mr. W. B. Drewry was elected superintendent of the county home.

The report for the fiscal year ending November 30th showed a total expenditure for all county purposes of \$11,148.74.

CONTINUOUS DISTURBANCES.

Bad Impression Made By The Withdrawal of Troops.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.—A special dispatch from Nan Kow Pass, dated November 30th, says the Chinese evading all attempts to engage them. The towns en route were occupied unopposed, and some tools of skins and silver were looted.

The cavalry captured the baggage of the retreating Chinese force at Suen Hwa Fu, killed thirty of its guards and recovered 26,000 taels.

Three mandarins, who were instigators of the massacre of converts at Tai Ming, and twenty-three Boxers were executed, but the Germans generally ignored evidences of antiforeign activity.

There are continuous disturbances in the interior, where, the dispatch adds, a bad impression has been made by the excessive withdrawal of foreign troops and the complicity of the allies. The missionaries anticipate a recurrence of the outrages.

United States Ambassador Choate had a long conversation to-day with Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in which proposed alternatives and amendments in Secretary Hay's recent note and the notes of the other Powers were fully discussed. Nothing definite was arrived at. Lord Lansdowne showed the most friendly spirit.

Mr. Choate is notifying Secretary Hay of Lord Lansdowne's views. Further consultation will follow shortly.

CHINESE TAKE THE FIELD.

Considerable Force of Regulars South of Tien Tsin.

(By Associated Press.)
BERLIN, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, dated Pekin, Monday, December 2d, says a considerable force of Chinese regulars has been taken up a position at Bang Chou, 35 kilometres southwest of Tien Tsin, and that two detachments of troops from Tien Tsin commanded by Colonel Lohrscheidt and Major Falkenhayn, are proceeding against these Chinese.

Dr. Munster von Schwarzenstein, the German minister to China, cables that he has received a conciliatory dispatch from Yuan Shi Kai (the military Governor of the province of Shang Tung) assuming full responsibility for the safety of Bishop Anzer, who is about to proceed to the St. Ngn Fu to confer with Yuan Shi Kai.

TANG WEN HUAN.

Author of Pao Ting Fu Outrages Paraded in a Cart.

(By Associated Press.)

INQUIRY ABOUT MR. J. A. CHANLER

He Disappears From Bloomingdale Asylum.

SEARCH BEING MADE.

Supposed to Have Come to Virginia to Find His Former Wife.

CONDITION OF AMELIE RIVES.

Princess Troubetzkoi Thought To Be Taking a Rest Cure at a Philadelphia Sanitarium—Much Anxiety Felt in Virginia As To The Condition Of Both Parties.

Telegrams from New York say that Mr. John Armstrong Chanler, former husband of Amelie Rives, Princess Troubetzkoi, has escaped from the Bloomingdale insane asylum, and has probably come to Virginia to search for his former wife. Efforts to find him in and about New York have proved futile, and a urgent inquiry, both here and in Albemarle county, has failed to locate him.

Just when Mr. Chanler disappeared from the Bloomingdale institution is not known, but he is supposed to have made his departure within the last few days.

SUFFERED FROM PARALYSIS.
He was sent to the asylum because he was suffering from paralysis. His physicians regarded his case as hopeless, though as a patient he was mild-mannered and agreeable, and gave the attendants little trouble.

Coincident with the disappearance of Mr. Chanler is the fact that Princess Troubetzkoi's whereabouts are not known to many of her friends. Suffering from the strain of over-work on her new book, the Princess has been in some of the country homes and family physician, went to Bar Harbor. She was afflicted with nervous prostration, and her condition caused her family some alarm. Later it was reported that she and her sister, Miss Rives, had been taken to a flat in Richmond, but inquiries made have shown that this rumor was not well founded. Friends of the Princess in Richmond are of the belief that she has gone to Philadelphia to take some rest here in one of the sanitariums, in order to be able to regain sufficient strength to complete her book.

NOTHING KNOWN HERE.
No one in Richmond has heard anything of the whereabouts of Mr. Chanler. He has many friends here, but none of them has been advised of his movements since he so mysteriously departed from the Bloomingdale asylum. Considerable anxiety is felt here in his behalf.

A telegram received by The Times from Charlottesville, Va., last night regarding the matter, is as follows:
A phone message from the Rives' neighborhood to-night is to the effect that Amelie Rives is living in Richmond, and that Mr. John Armstrong Chanler is in the asylum.

The following is a special to The Times from New York about the case:
John Armstrong Chanler has escaped from Bloomingdale asylum. He was allowed to go outside the ground and ran away. He was the first husband of Princess Troubetzkoi, formerly Amelie Rives, and lived in Virginia some time. It is believed he took a train for this city. He has been in the asylum a year, and has been a quiet, mild patient, and the physicians had strong hopes of his recovery.

CREW RESCUED IN BREECHES BUOY

Schooner Oliver Schofield From Norfolk Pounded to Pieces on New Jersey Coast.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, December 4.—The Oliver Schofield, a three-masted schooner, bound from Norfolk Va., to New York, is pounded to pieces on the coast near Lavalette City, N. J. She drove ashore about three o'clock this afternoon, and her crew, consisting of captain and six men, were rescued by members of Life Saving Station No. 12, assisted by two other stations, who employed the breeches buoy in effecting the rescue.

SEVENTY-MILE GALE.

The schooner Schofield when first seen was endeavoring to work out into deep water in the teeth of a seventy mile gale. She was laboring badly. Every effort only worked the schooner further in-shore. The life severs ran out their gun and hauled it along the beach as the schooner worked slowly in-shore. About a thousand feet outside the outer bar, as nearly as could be seen from shore, the anchors were let go. One was lost in a minute and the other did little to retard the shoreward progress of the vessel. Every stitch of canvas was taken in or blown away, and the schooner was seen to still work shoreward.

CABLE PARTED.
Fifteen minutes after the anchors were let go the schooner was on the outer breaker line and doomed. Her last anchor cable parted in a most